IN THE SPECIFICATION

The paragraph beginning at page 16, line 14 has been amended as follows:

Given known values for the inductance of the second coupler antenna part 2b, as well as the coupler inductance M_{22}, it would be possible to precisely calculate the capacity C_2. In reality, this inductance as well as the coupler inductance can be determined only with difficulty. Therefore, in the design phase a variable capacitor is used in an isolated assembly of both coupler antenna parts and is adjusted until the currents I_{2a}, I_{2b} on both coupler antenna parts ~~I_{2a}, I_{2b}~~ 2a,2b are equal. The capacitance of C_2 found in this manner can then be realized in the later serial production with a fixed capacitor.

The paragraph beginning at page 16, line 22 has been amended as follows:

Additionally, in order to achieve a sufficient inductive decoupling of the common boundary antenna element 2, formed by the coupler antenna parts ~~I_{2a}, I_{2b}~~ 2a,2b from the adjacent antenna elements 1, 3, it is necessary to overlap both coupler antenna parts I_{2a}, I_{2b} in a suitable manner with the appertaining adjacent antenna elements 1, 3.

The paragraph beginning at page 17, line 8 has been amended as follows:

For this, reference is made to the equivalent circuit diagram of these components in Figure 5. The components shown in Figure 5 are indicated in Figure 3 with continuous lines, in contrast to which disregarded antenna elements are shown dashed in this equivalent circuit diagram. In this second equivalent circuit diagram, in addition to the parameters specified in the equivalent circuit diagram according to Figure 4, the high-frequency current I_3 and the current direction SR_3 on adjacent antenna element 3 are shown, as well as the voltage U_3 at the terminals of

this antenna element 3. Furthermore, the mutual inductances M_{23a} and M_{23b} are shown between the first coupler antenna part 2a, as well as the second coupler antenna part 2b, and the antenna part 3. Additionally indicated are the voltages ~~U_{23}~~, ~~U_{23}~~ $\underline{U_{23a}}$, $\underline{U_{23b}}$ induced by the high-frequency currents I_{2a}, I_{2b} of the coupler antenna parts 2a, 2b in the antenna element 3 due to the mutual inductances M_{23a}, M_{23b}. These voltages U_{23a}, U_{23b} contribute to the terminal voltage U_3 of the antenna element 3. A decoupling is then present precisely when both over-coupled voltage parts U_{23a}, U_{23b} mutually cancel.